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Scraps from the Hiſtory of the Amazons.

AMONG the ſtriking inſtances of Amazonian conduct in modern ladies, may be mentioned that of Jane of Belliville, widow of Monſ. de Cliſſon, who was beheaded at Paris in the year 1343, on a ſuſpicion of carrying on a correſpondence with England and the Count de Montfort. This lady filled with grief for the death of her late huſband, and exaſperated at the ill treatment which ſhe conſidered him as having received, ſent off "her ſon ſecretly to London; and when her apprehenſions were removed with reſpect to him, ſhe ſold her jewels, fitted out three ſhips, and put to ſea, to revenge the death of her huſband upon all the French with whom ſhe ſhould meet. This new corſair made ſeveral deſcents on Normandy, where ſhe ſtormed caſtles; and the inhabitants of that province were ſpectators more than once, whilſt their villages were all in a blaze, of one of the fineſt women in Europe, with a ſword in one hand, and a torch in the other, urging the carnage, and eyeing with pleaſure all the horrors of war."

The ſame writer alſo, "In the year 1628, as a gardener was digging the earth, in order to root up a tree on the ſpot where the 'Change now ſtands at Paris, he found nine cuiraſſes, which had certainly been made for woman, as appeared by the emboſſments and rounding on each ſide of the breaſt." Who were theſe heroines, and what century did they live in? This is a diſcovery I have not been able to make. I have only found in Mezeray, under the article of the croiſade, preached by St. Bernard, in the year 1147, "That many women did not content themſelves with taking the croſs, but that they alſo took up arms to defend it, and compoſed ſquadrons of females, which rendered credible all that has been ſaid of the proweſs of the Amazons."

Monſ. Saintfox likewiſe ſays, "The city of Falaiſe joined in the league againſt Henry IV. That Prince beſieged, and was actually ſtorming it, when La Chenay, a merchant then in love with a girl of his own rank, propoſed to his miſtreſs a ſcheme for her eſcaping in ſafety." "I am perſuaded," ſaid ſhe, "that you do not intend to deſert your fellow citizens while in action, though ſincerely anxious for my ſafety, the propoſal you have now made neither leſſens the eſteem or love I entertain for you; and, to prove the truth of what I ſay, I declare myſelf ready to unite my deſtiny with your's, in ties that cannot be diſſolved. But our marriage muſt be ſolemnized at the breach; there I will plight you my faith: Come along, follow me" She had no ſooner ended her ſpeech than ſhe flew to the walls. Her lover's tears and entreaties were all thrown away to no purpoſe. On ſhe went till ſhe came to the ramparts. "There," ſays Mezeray, "they fought with ſuch intrepidity, that Henry the Fourth, an admirer of virtue, commanded his troops to ſpare their lives, if it were practicable: But La Chenay was ſlain by a muſket ball; and after he fell his bride refuſed to accept of quarter, but continued fighting till ſhe was mortally wounded. Then ſhe withdrew to her lover's corpſe, that their blood might be mixed together; and in her laſt moments ſhe held him faſt in her arms, till death cloſed her eyes forever."

Another heroine of that age is alſo mentioned by the ſame writer. "In the year 1590, the League party obtained ſome troops from the King of Spain. Upon the news of their being diſembarked, Barri de St. Aunez, Henry the Fourth's Governour at Leucate, ſet out to communicate a ſcheme to the Duke de Montmorenei, commander in that province. He was taken in his way by ſome of the troops of the League, who were alſo upon their march with the Spaniards towards Leucate. They were perſuaded that by thus having the Governour in their hands, the gates of that place would be immediately open to them, or at leaſt would not hold out long. But Conſtantia de Ceceili, his wife, after having aſſembled the garriſon, put herſelf ſo reſolutely at their head, pike in hand, that ſhe inſpired the weakeſt with courage, and the beſiegers were repulſed wherever they preſented themſelves. Shame, and their great loſs, having rendered them deſperate, they ſent a meſſage to this courageous woman, acquainting her, that if ſhe continued to defend herſelf, they would hang her huſband. She replied, with tears in her eyes, "I have riches in abundance; I have offered them, and I do ſtill offer them for his ranſom. But I would not ignominiouſly purchaſe a life which he would reproach me with, and which he would be aſhamed to enjoy. I will not diſhonour him by treaſon againſt my King and country." "The beſiegers having made a freſh attack without ſucceſs, put her huſband to death, and raiſed the ſiege." Henry IV. afterwards ſent to this lady the brevet of Governeſs of Leucate, with the reverſion for her ſon."

The Progreſs of Extravagance.

EVERY body who has ſeen Amſterdam, muſt know that a very uſeful claſs of men called the Croyers reſide there. Their buſineſs is in ſome meaſure ſimilar to the London porters. They generally trundle a wheel barrow before them, attend merchantile houſes, carry letters, meſſages, burthens; and make out to procure a comfortable ſubſiſtence; and ſome of them ſomething more.

There was one of theſe whoſe name was Iſaac. He was called Iſaac the Croyer. He ſeemed to be at the top of his buſineſs, and was computed to be a warm fellow and was worth 10,000 guilders, nearly 1000l currency. As Iſaac had acquired this property by induſtry and attention, ſo he laboured chearfully to increaſe it by œconomy and frugality. Naturally parſimonious, he and his wife ſeemed to have no other view than the increaſe of their guilders. They lived in a kind of a cellar kitchen, which though ſometimes damp, was always comfortable. An adjacent old cloaths man furniſhed their wardrobe. Thus ſituated, as our Iſaac was returning from his accuſtomed ſervices, he ſtopped at a place called Rag Fair, an hat nearly new and likely to go off very cheap, he bid for it; and on paying five guilders, a very ſmall ſum, conſidering its real value, the hat was Iſaac's. Although he had never indulged himſelf in ſuch extravagance before, his wife, (notwithſtanding the natural averſion of women to dreſs) liked the bargain well enough as it was but for once. On the following day Iſaac and his wife as uſual went to church, the hat pleaſed mightily. Yet every thing did not ſuit, for Iſaac wore a cap; it was therefore determined that by the next Sunday, he ſhould buy a periwig. He recollected the place of his late purchaſe, and that alſo for a ryder, about 14 guilders, ſupplied him with a good wig. Behold Iſaac and his wife ſtrutting forth, the envy and admiration of all his profeſſion. One of his acquaintances happening, however, to laugh at him for wearing a fine hat and peruke, with a ſhort jacket without any cuffs or collar; a conference was held, and for a few guilders more, Iſaac ſhone forth in a pretty decent half caſt black coat and ruffles. All was ſtill tolerable, Iſaac laboured as uſual; and their money notwithſtanding the late purchaſes, did not decreaſe.

Near Iſaac's lowly habitation, was the reſidence of a barber; his lady kept the beſt company in town, and entertained very genteely, indeed ſhe gave the ton to the whole ſtreet. Perceiving Iſaac beginning to mend in his Sunday appearance, ſhe thought it her duty to bring Iſaac's wife forward, as Iſaac in time might be a cuſtomer. Ruminating upon this, when ſhe was returning from carrying a new dreſſed wig home, ſhe ſtopped to ſee the old woman; and juſt to chat a bit with her The Croyer came home in the evening; my dear ſays his wife, dont you find our kitchen grow very damp; bleſs me (ſays ſhe coughing) it will certainly kill me, I ſhall die of a conſumption. A conſtant repetition of the ſame thing, ſometimes forces conviction. He determined to hire a ſmall room in a garret, but he did not know what to do with his wheel-barrow After ſome reflection and talk with his wife, he hired a ſmall decent, little houſe. This required 300 additional guilders a year, rent. To be ſure the houſe muſt be painted; and no foul could endure it without whitewaſhed, and as the cough and dampneſs continued, the barber's wife told the old woman nothing would cure it but a carpet; and ſhe would come the next day and drink tea with her. This was a ſore ſtroke; Iſaac and his wife had never drank tea in ſtile; and they hardly knew the uſe of a carpet. The bag of guilders was however broke in upon; and conſidering every thing, Iſaac's wife was told at the tea table, that in the courſe of two or three years ſhe might be pretty genteel, if ſhe would but keep high company.

The barber's wife had ſome grand acquaintances among others, was Yffrow Vander Fliſs, a very handſome lady about as big as one of our tavern-keepers, her friends, however, overlooked this. To the Yffrow, Iſaac's wife was introduced. She lived in a high houſe, which ſerved as a ſtore-houſe for Dutch cheeſe and herrings. Iſaac's wife became quite poliſhed; Iſaac himſelf was introduced to Mynheer, who very civilly treated him with a bottle of his own brewing wine. On the Sunday following, Iſaac inſtead of regaling himſelf in his walk with a light, cheap beverage, was in a circle of Dutch wits. They talked about the fiſheries, ridiculed the ſtates, and abuſed the Stadtholder. Iſaac became a new man, he got the news papers read to him, learnt to drink claret on Sunday, and talk politics. His wife, one evening was taken very ill. After ſome little time, however, ſhe got over her fit. Iſaac tenderly enquiring after the reaſon of her illneſs, was very much enraged to find that in a ſelect party that afternoon, Mrs. Van Spachad declared that ſhe could not ſtay where Iſaac's wife was, as he was a Croyer, lived in a ſmall houſe, and trundled a wheel-barrow. When the Croyer heard this, he ſwore he would challenge her. His wife, however, would not ſuffer him to riſque his life, and therefore very prudently exchanged the challenge in hiring a larger houſe, and burning the wheelbarrow. The rent ſtartled Iſaac, it was 300 guilders more than ever he had given. But this was laughed at by a large party of friends who came to ſpend the afternoon and evening at his houſe. Launched forth into the circles of ſplendor and gaiety, their company was univerſally courted, and their table generally honoured with friends and acquaintances Iſaac's wife had the fineſt carpets, the beſt furniſhed houſe, and the greateſt quantity of plate of any perſon of her acquaintance. Dinners, ſuppers, tea parties, all contributed to her amuſement, for Iſaac, as it is the duty of all good huſbands, denied his wife nothing. His friends too were very kind. They would often borrow 20 or 40, 100 or 200 guilders from him. If Iſaac had not been a gentleman, and a man of honour, they declared they would not have condeſcended to make the loan

This laſted about three years. One morning Mynheer Van der Fliſs ſent in his account of wines, groceries, &c. &c. Iſaac was alarmed at the amount. The bag of guilders was reſorted to, but that was inſufficient. Three days after, an officer of juſtice ſeized the property and perſon of the poor Croyer. The ſale of the former barely ſatisfied his creditors, the latter was liberated from priſon. Iſaac and his wife execrated their firſt ſtep from their former ſituation. The wig and the hat were condemned to the flames. The charity of ſome well diſpoſed Burghers induced them to lend Iſaac, at 100 per cent intereſt, a ſufficient number of guilders to purchaſe himſelf a wheel barrow, that he might aſſume his former occupation. And it is a ſtanding proverb to this day at Amſterdam, when a man or his wife forgets their ſituation, and aſpire beyond their circumſtances, to ſay "he's turning Iſaac the Croyer." No man truſts him after this; and his character is blaſted forever.

From Mr. Le Grand's Tales of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries.

The CHILD melted by the SUN.

AN active and induſtrious merchant had occaſion often to be abroad for a conſiderable time together in the purſuit of his traffic. During one of his voyages, which laſted for more than two years, it happened that his wife became enamoured of a young neighbour. Love which is reſtrained with difficulty, ſoon brought them together; but they managed their affairs in ſo bungling a manner, that, at the expiration of about nine months, the merchant's wife found herſelf, for the firſt time, a mother.

The huſband, on his return, was greatly ſurpriſed to find this addition to his family, and aſked his wife to what accident they were indebted for it. 'Sir,' ſaid ſhe, 'I happened one day to be reclining above ſtairs at the window, and giving vent to my grief for your abſence. It was in the winter ſeaſon, and there was at the time a heavy fall of ſnow. As I caſt up my ſtreaming eyes to Heaven, and heaved a ſigh on thinking of you, a flake of ſnow accidentally made its way into my mouth, I immediately found that I had conceived this child whom you now ſee." The merchant, on hearing this ſtory did not betray the leaſt ſymptoms of diſcontent or ill humour. "Thanks be to God," ſaid he; "I wiſhed for an heir, and he has ſent me one; I am ſatisfied, and thankful for his bounty." He indeed, thenceforward affected the moſt entire ſatisfaction, never offered the leaſt reproach to his wife, but lived in the ſame good underſtanding with her as before. Nevertheleſs, this was all diſſimulation; he had formed, inwardly, a reſolution to one day or another amply revenged.

The child, however grew up and had attained the age of 15. when the merchant, whoſe thoughts were ſtill occupied with this project of revenge, at laſt thought ſeriouſly of puting it into execution. "Wife," ſaid he one day, 'you muſt not be afflicted, if I once more take my leave of you for a time. I am going upon a long journey to-morrow; and I deſire you will get ready my baggage, and that of my ſon, for I mean to take him with me, that he may acquire ſome knowledge of trade while he is young. 'Alas!' replied the mother, 'I am much grieved to hear that you are going to take him abroad ſo ſoon; but, ſince it is for your ſatisfaction, and his advantage, I ſubmit. God be with you both, and bring you back in ſafety!' Matters thus arranged, the merchant ſet off early the next morning, and took the child of ſnow along with him.

It is needleſs to give the particulars of the journey, or an accout of the countries through which he paſſed. It is enough to mention, that, on his arrival at Genoa, he found a Saracen merchant bound for Alexandria, to whom he ſold the boy as a ſlave, Afterwads, having

fooled his own affairs at his leisure returned home.

The imagination of an hundred poets combined would not give you an adequate description of the distraction of the mother when she saw the merchant return without her son. She tore her hair, and fell into a fit of phrensy. At length, having recovered herself, she conjured her husband to tell her, without reserve, what had happened to the youth. The husband expected all this uproar, and therefore was not puzzled for an answer. "Wife," said he, "one cannot arrive to my age, without having had experience enough in the world to know the necessity of reconciling one's self to whatever may happen. For what do we gain by giving way to our afflictions? Listen with fortitude to the misfortune that happened to us in the country whence I came. Your son and myself were, on a very sultry day, climbing up a steep and lofty mountain. It was about noon, the sun was vertical over our heads, and burned like fire; when behold on a sudden your son began to dissolve, and melted before my eyes! I would have offered him assistance, but knew that it would be in vain: for I recollected that you told me he was made of snow.

The wife knew perfectly well the merchant's meaning; she durst not, however break out, but was obliged to swallow the liquor that she had brewed.

LONDON, June 7.

LORD JOHN MURRAY was the oldest General in the service; he has had the 42d regiment upwards of 40 years By his death the Earl of Sandwich becomes the father of the army, in the same manner as Alderman Harley is the father of the city.

Advices received this morning at a capital mercantile house in the city say, that the merchants of Hamburg and Lubec have agreed to furnish a capital loan to the Prince Stadtholder, the repayment of which is to be by instalments, and to be guaranteed by the Emperor and the King of Prussia.

June 10. On Thursday, during the Festival at Westminster Abbey, as far as a single circumstance could add a movement to the mind under such a religious impression, it was that of Lord North being led out by his eldest daughter. His Lordship seemed greatly emaciated, and, from the large green bandage before his eyes, we fear his sight is totally lost. He was preceded by Lady North, which at once presented a mingled view of domestic affection, and instability of human greatness.

June 14. Orders have been issued by government for the immediate equipment of a small squadron of observations consisting of the Ganges and Edgar, of 74 guns each, Ardent of 64, together with three others of 64 guns each, and several frigates; Commodore Leveson Gower, who is appointed to the command, has orders to proceed to sea the moment the ships are ready. The destination of this fleet is not positively known; though there is every reason to suppose the alarming state of the Dutch provinces renders this measure necessary.

Late on Sunday evening dispatches were received from Holland, which occasioned a Cabinet Council to be immediately held. The following is stated to be the purport of the intelligence received:—That, in consequence of the declaration of the Prince of Orange being published, a counter manifesto was drawn up by the faction in opposition to his Highness; and, from Utrecht, the city wherein it originated, it was circulated with rapidity through the different provinces. The contents of this manifesto are, first, a positive denial of most of the assertions contained in the declaration of his Highness the Stadtholder; secondly, a direct crimination of his Highness as the sole cause of the present dissentions, and, by implications, arraigning him as the enemy of his country; thirdly, an appeal to the people of the several provinces in favour of the measures already taken, which are avered to have been absolutely necessary for the preservation of their liberties; fourthly, an invitation to every well-wisher to the United Provinces to come forward in the present crisis of affairs, and effectually lend their assistance; and, lastly, the manifesto announces a solemn determination to persist, even to blood, in what is termed the cause of liberty, and against the usurpations, as they are deemed, of his Highness the Stadtholder, whom the faction have the indecency to brand with the appellative of a tyrant. Such is, in substance, the counter-manifesto of a desperate cabal, whose conduct proceeding from bad to worse, will inevitably occasion the worst of evils——a civil war.

NORWICH, August 9.

THE civil commotions which at various periods had distracted the Roman Republics, and those more recent happening in Holland ever since it first shook off the Spanish yoke, exhibits to the mind innured to Monarchial governments, the instability of all forms established upon the same principles and pointing to the same object — However, (says our correspondent) let the advocates for Kingly governments agree as much as they please upon their darling system, it never will destroy the maxim, that a Republican government resting upon a foundation human wisdom is capable of laying, was ever esteemed the most friendly to genuine liberty.—— Perfection cannot be had in any institution of a civil nature, but defects will be seen, and of course innovations must be made. Monarchy is the parent of flatterers, intriguers, &c. who surrounding the throne, always infect the foundation; whereas in free government, this evil seldom exists —In the former when male administration takes place it is with greater difficulty removed than in the latter; for, an office coeval with life is dangerous, obedience is easier obtained by a voluntary than by a strained consent----In short it is unnecessary to attempt the proof of that to Republican minds, which none but monarchial ones call in question; and since the federal constitution is completely deranged, we are forced to conclude that the sages of our country in their present deliberations will so far unfold the momentous subject as to leave us all to hope and nothing to fear.

BOSTON, August 8.

A HINT.

SOME of the Botany-Bay gentry, who were landed at Machias on the 14th ult. by that—humane Reily commander of the brig or snow Nancy, bound from Ireland to Baltimore, and transported from Machias to Newbury-Port, from whence they came here by land, we hear have already began to ply some of their Irish (alias British) tricks—For one day last week a woman, one of the gang, inquiring of a silversmith what the price of such or such a thing was on his opening the case she pretended to be in a fit fell to the floor, and in her fall some of the jewels did not escape the grasp of her hand: this being observed on her coming too, she was obliged to re-deliver them, and then was released without any further trouble.—A similar case, we hear, has since happened with regard to a gentleman's pocket handkerchief.

LOOK OUT.

In an answer of Prince William Henry, to the dutiful and "loyal" address of his "loyal" shoe-lickers, the inhabitants of Halifax, presented a few days since, his Royal Highness is pleased, most sensibly, shrewdly and very pertinently to say—"I shall take care to give the King a just information of the sensibility, his faithful and loyal subjects, in this part of the British Empire, entertain for the manifold blessings they enjoy under his wise and mild government; and how much more PREFERABLE they feel THEIR SITUATION in their hearts, than those unhappy and deluded men do, who have, on this continent, forfeited their fidelity, to their Sovereign, and the advantages arising from being subjects to his Majesty." If so, Billy, then thou art a lad of wonderous sagacity and penetration —but we believe you have been cajolled—nay we venture to assure you, that if you tell your Royal Daddy, what you say you will about the heart's ease of the Nova-Scotians, you will tell him as gross a whapper as any you have ever yet uttered—which you know, Billy, is saying a great deal—therefore, be cautious.

The coinage of federal CENTS, (coppers) at New-York, we are told, is carrying on, and we may expect soon to see them in circulation among us—These will free us from the impositions to which we are now exposed from the floods of light, half coined British half pence introduced among us—and as, from the excellent monitorial caution, "MIND YOUR BUSINESS," impressed on each of these, they may prove an antidote to insurgency, they will doubtless be held in high estimation.

We are informed that the French fleet, consisting, by some accounts, of 10, and by others of 13 sail, sailed from Cape-Francois the 16th of last month, bound for this port, or New-York, as they should fall in with either.—Yesterday, we were happy to hear, by a gentleman who left Cape-Ann last Thursday morning, that, previous to his leaving that place, a French frigate anchered in the harbour, which had lost her rudder—that a gentleman who went on board the frigate, was informed by the Captain, that the other vessels of the fleet were in the bay; that the fleet consisted of three sail of the line, ten frigates, besides smaller vessels; that an American Captain, who arrived at Cape-Ann from the West Indies, informed him that he saw about 10 sail of French vessels in the bay; and that our informant saw another French frigate bearing away for Cape-Ann, after having tried some time to beat into our harbour. The vicinity of this town, from the plentiousness of the season with which Heaven hath been pleased to bless us, being capable of a supply of animal food and vegetables, fully adequate to the consumption of this fleet, we with pleasure welcome our generous allies to our shores, to partake with us in the blessings we enjoy; assuring them of the continuation, in all ranks of our citizens, of that friendship, which was formed in the hour of our adversity, and cemented by the blood of the brave of both nations

August 13. Saturday last arrived here in 31 days from Cape Francois, the following ships of his Most Christian Majesty, under the command of Viscount de Beaumont, viz.

Ships	Commanders	Guns.
Le Patriote	Viscount de Beaumont	74
Le Restechi	Viscount de Vintimille	64
L'Active	Le Chevalier de la Roque	26
La Badinne	Mons. Duqueine	26
La Balette	M. de Boubee	26
La Sainne (a bark)	Le Chevalier de Ponteves	9

The ship Cleopatre, of 40 guns, commanded by M. de la Ponchetiere, has put into Cape-Ann, having lost her rudder.

Whatever benefit may be derived to desperate debtors, spendthrifts, &c. from the tender law the state at large by painfull experience, find it, without a pun, a very tough law—For was this iniquitous act done away, and credit established on a firm basis, a correspondent ventures to assert, that above THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND hard dollars, which now lie useless in the chest, would be put into circulation, in the course of six months.

WINCHESTER, August 9.

BY a gentleman from Clinch, on whose veracity we may depend, we are informed, that the Indians are become very troublesome in that quarter, that a party of about fifteen in number, had come to the house of a farmer in that neighbourhood, about day light on the morning of the first ult. just as the man had got out of doors, who was much surprised at their appearance, and went to alarm the neighbourhood; before he could return with proper assistance they had entered the house, snatched the infant from its mothers breast, and knocked the brains out, by dashing its head against the wall; they then fired on the woman, whom they killed and scalped; and next examined the bed, where finding six children, they killed and scalped them also, and then set fire to the bed. There was a negro girl in the house, who unperceivedly crept under the bed, and by that means escaped the fury of those barbarians. They made a precipitate retreat as soon as they had finished this bloody scene. The fire from the bed communicated itself to the house, which was consumed before any timely assistance could be had.

RICHMOND, August 30.

THE Convention we are informed, have unanimously agreed on a system for the future government of the United States—which will speedily be laid before the several Legislatures for their acceptance and ratification. What this system is, is not as yet known, but to the framers of it—that it will be a system founded on justice and equity, in which the rights of citizens will be properly balanced, considering the characters who have formed it, none can doubt: That consistent with these, it may be energetic, none can but wish.

Occasion therefore, now presents itself, in which the good sense of the people can produce the most desirable event—for the people will now determine, whether a nation possessing every advantage which nature can bestow to make it great, and to which nothing is wanting but to improve those advantages, to make it such, shall be so or not. But, my respected fellow citizens, can we have a reasonable doubt—Are we to behold a new thing under the sun?—Will the nature of things be reversed?—No; the experience we have had, answers the queries in the negative, and bids us anticipate the wished for event of its meeting the approbation of all ranks of citizens—those excepted, who are, or ever will be, enemies to the prosperity of our INFANT EMPIRE. Against such it behoves us to be on our guard—Be assured they will artfully cast stumbling blocks in your way to national happiness and honor, and, under the mask of patriotism, will endeavour to work your political destruction—That such are among us is certain—But I trust your penetration will discover their designs—however thick their cloak—however specious their hypocrisy.

A correspondent observes that, as there is so much frailty in human nature, the people, from whom all power is derived under a pure republican system of government, when they are about to invest man with power and authority, even for the necessary purposes of government, that it be strictly guarded and limited; so that it be not abused to the oppression of those who conferred it. Hence, from neglect or inattention in fixing those essential checks and restraints on rulers and governors, it is that we behold in the world so small a portion of mankind who are not tyrants or slaves, oppressors or oppressed. Let America forever boast that her subjects freely and fully enjoy liberty and property, and all those natural rights which God and nature assigned to them.

It is to be hoped (says another Correspondent) that the Convention will not lessen the safety, dignity or usefulness of their government, by any imprudent accommodation to the present temper or prejudices of the uninformed part of the community. It is on wise and good men only they can depend to support their measures. They ought to be pleased—their principles ought to be consulted—or they cannot concur in establishing the new government.

However inattentive to their situation the citizens of the United States may appear, or however licentious and perverse they may be presented, it is a truth, which numerous events will avouch, that when eminent occasion calls for an exhibition of the good sense, which is the foundation of political happiness—it bursts forth in all the strength of majesty, and teaches the world that the latitude of the patriotism and public spirit of Americans is as unbounded as the country they possess.

Persons who put up parsley for winter use, are desired to beware of hemlock being mixed with it. A family in Philadelphia were last week much injured by inadvertantly using it. Six persons at one table were taken with violent vomitting immediately after dinner, and two of them had their hands and faces much swelled, without discovering the cause for several days; but on examining yesterday a pot of parsley, that had been put up with salt; it was found to contain a large portion of this baneful poison, which probably might have proved fatal to some of the family, had it not been mixed with butter, which possibly abated the severity of the effect. It is a weed much like parsley in the leaf, but grows to the height of three or four feet, and is of a strong disagreeable smell, and may easily be discovered by bruising.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Barbadoes, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated July 23, 1787.

"By a fresh act of Parliament, no negroes as sailors, are admitted to work on board of square rigged vessels, under forfeiture of vessel and cargo; therefore guard against it."

The ship Rio Volta, belonging to the King of Denmark, commanded by G. F. Von Ulrick, a Lieutenant in his Danish Majesty's navy, from St. Croix bound to Copenhagen, put into Charlestown in distress having sprung a leak.

A writer observes, turn your eyes to the eastern extremity of the Asiatic continent, inhabited by the Chinese, and there you will conceive a ravishing idea of the happiness the world might enjoy, were the laws of this empire the model of those of other countries. This great nation unites, under the shade of agriculture, founded on liberty and reason, all the advantages possessed by whatever nation, civilized or savage. The

blessing pronounced on man, at the moment of his creation, seems not to have had its full effect, but in favor of this people, who have multiplied as the sands on the shore.—Princes, who rule over nations! arbiters of their fate! view well this prospective; it is worthy your attention. Would you wish abundance to flourish in your dominions, would you favour population, and make your people happy; behold those innumerable multitudes which cover the territories of China, who leave not a shred of ground uncultivated: It is their undisturbed right of property that has established a cultivation so flourishing, under the auspices of which, this people have increased as the grains which cover the fields.

On Thursday the 13th instant was married in the city of Philadelphia, Mr. ROBERT AITKIN, jun. Printer, to Miss NANCY PEARSON, an agreeable young lady, endowed with every accomplishment requisite to render the marriage state happy.

Tuesday morning departed this life Mrs. HARRISON, *spouse of Benjamin Harrison, jun. Esquire, of this city. She sustained her last illness (though most severe and afflicting) with that fortitude and resignation, which evince the good woman, in the hour of pain and death. Ever remarkable for gentleness of manners, humanity and probity, she conciliated the affection, friendship, and confidence of all who knew her; on the day following her corpse were attended by a number of her friends and acquaintances to the family burying ground at Wilton, where she was interred.*

FROM LLOYD's LIST,
JUNE 12.

Arrived the Prince William Henry Packet, from New York in 37 days.

Sincerity, M'Dowgall, from Virginia, at Havre de Grace.

Vessels advertised in a LIVERPOOL paper, of 21st June.

FOR CHARLESTOWN.

The brig Susannah, Matthews, to sail the 28th of June.

Ship Mersey, M'Dowal, early in June.

FOR NORFOLK and JAMES RIVER.

The Friends Adventure, first of July.

Brig Atlantic, Hutchison, early in July.

FOR RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.

Brig Mary, Dawson, first of July.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Brig William, Borradaille, 30th of June.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Brig John, Huxley, 24th of June.

Ship Success, Cadenhead, 5th of July.

FOR NEW-YORK.

Ship Ann & Susannah, Quill, 30th of June.

Ship Wilson, Thompson, 15th of July.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Hanover, Cook, Bourdeaux.
Brig Eliza, Craig, Antigua.
Kitty, Hewston, Liverpool.
Schooner Dispatch, Talem, Martinique.
Schooner ——, Bunbury, Charlestown.
Sloop Charles, White, New York.
Peace and Plenty, Ritter, ditto.
——, Livingston, Port-au-Prince.
Sally, Davidson, Philadelphia.
Polly, Morris, Montserat.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Andre, Sewell, Bourdeaux.
Brig Molly, Watson, Guernsey.

FROM Mr. LINDSAY's
MARINE INTELLIGENCER
AUGUST 19.

We are informed by Captain Hewston, that on the 8th inst. he spoke a schooner in lat. 36. o. N. and long. 70. 30. W. from Baltimore bound to St. Thomas, out six days; and that on the 12th, saw a brig with a jury fore-mast and fore-top-mast; it being calm he could not speak her.

VIRGINIA Prices Current.
TOBACCO, JAMES RIVER.

Upper District,	leaf.	from 28 to 30 s.
——	stem'd	24 s.
Appamattox,	- - -	28 s.
York River upper district,		26 to 28 s.
——	lower district,	22 to 24 s.
Tar;	- - - -	12 s.
Turpentine,	- - -	15 s
Pitt Coal per bushel,	- - -	10d.
Wheat per bushel,	- -	5 s.
Indian Corn per barrel.	-	18 to 20 s.
Flour per barrel	- -	30 to 36 s.
Meal per 100 wt.	- -	9 s.
Oats, per bushel,	- - -	2 s.
Potatoes per do.	- - -	4 s.
Fresh Butter per lb.	- -	1 s.
Beef per barrel,	£. 3 10	to £. 4.
Pork per do.	4	to 4. 10.
Bacon per lb.	- - -	9d.
Beeswax,	- - -	15 d.
Ginseng,	- - -	2 s

Four Dolars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the commons of this city about the 6th of this month, a large dark

BAY MARE,

About seven or eight years old, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, branded on the right buttock with three large dots, and shod all round.

DANIEL TORRANCE.

RICHMOND, August 29 1787.

WHEREAS John Lynar has behaved in a cruel and unbecoming manner, to the subscriber, who is his lawful wife, and has proceeded to turn her out of doors, destitute of support, and is now about to sell, for the benefit of his creditors, certain freehold property — This is therefore to forewarn any purchaser or purchasers of the said property, that the subscriber will, in case of survivorship, prosecute for her full interest in such property so far as the law shall entitle her; and also for all damages to which such property may be liable, in consideration of her right to a seperate maintenance from the said JOHN LYNAR.

MARY LYNAR.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder for ready money, on Friday the 31st instant, at the plantation where Col. Richard Randolph, deceased, lately lived, in the lower end of Henrico county,

TWENTY LIKELY

NEGROES,

Amongst whom are two good Carpenters,
And HOUSE SERVANTS,

ALSO A CHARIOT,

AND FOUR HORSES,

A single CHAIR & HARNESS,

And three YOUNG HORSES,

THREE YOKE OF OXEN,

SIXTY CATTLE,

And fifty three SHEEP,

And sundry articles of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,

Taken by executions to satisfy two judgments obtained against the said estate by BOYD & WHITE, and RICHARD K. MEADE.

JAMES SHARP, D. S.

To be Sold,

At public auction, before the Rawleigh door, on the second Monday in October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

MY HOUSE,

AND LOT,

IN THIS CITY.

IT is a large brick building, and so completely fixed either for a private gentleman's family or a merchant, having thereon proper storehouses, I think a more particular description unnecessary, presuming any person inclinable to purchase will first view the premises. The terms of sale, one half cash, and the remainder payable in six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Messr. HUNT & ADAMS, will attend the sale and make a title.

JOHN DREWIDZ.

Williamsburg, March 8, 1787.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the General Assembly at their next session, for altering the Court day of Charles City county.

Sheriffs Sale of LAND.

To be Sold,

On Saturday the 1st of October on the premises, in BUCKINGHAM, near Goodwin's church,

ONE thousand eight hundred and fifty acres of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes for the year 1786, together with all legal costs accruing from the sale, belonging to JOHN BRACKINRIDGE.

HENRY BELL, Sheriff.
by JOHN ALLEN, Deputy.

To be Sold,

On Saturday the 8th of October at Miller's Oldfields in BUCKINGHAM county,

ONE thousand six hundred acres of land (which was assigned to Richard Hale, but supposed that JOHN HALE, deceased, was proprietor) or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes of the said land, viz. The certificate tax for 1783, and the specie and certificate taxes for 1784 and 1785, and the legal costs attending the same.

JOHN JOHNS, Sheriff.
4p by BOAZ FORD, Deputy.

For Sale,

A LIKELY ACTIVE

NEGRO WOMAN,

ABOUT EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,

Accustomed to house business.

For terms inquire of the Printer.

LANDS

Offered for SALE.

I HAVE one thousand ACRES in Berkley county of the first quality, which I propose to sell; the tract may be divided into two or three compact and convenient farms, its situation about three miles from Keys's Ferry over Shanadore, five from Harper's over Potowmack, nine from Shepperd's town, fourteen from Martinsburg, twenty from Winchester, and sixty from Alexandria.

If no agreeable proposal is made for this LAND before, or at the Jockey-club races at this town in October, I offer my LAND on Massaponax, containing one thousand and ninety seven acres for sale, it layeth between five and six miles below Fredericksburg, and about two miles from Rappahanock river.

I have also for SALE

Or to rent some well improved

LOTS,

in this town, and some unimproved for sale.

CHARLES YATES.

Fredericksburg, July 30, 1787.

LOST

SOME time ago, two Continental Certificates, and payable to DAVID WILLIAMS, Lieutenant, for 50 l. dated June 18, 1783, No. 768. The other payable to JOHN BEASLY, for 27 l. 2 s. 7 d. dated May 27th, 1786. Any person that has found them, and will inform Mr. SAMUEL TROWER of the same, will be rewarded by

p CHRISTOPHER ROBERTSON.

Richmond, August 21, 1787.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward, on Spring creek, a bay MARE, about thirteen years old, four feet five inches high, has some saddle spots on her back, a hanging main, and switch tail, paces naturally. Appraised to six pounds ten shillings.

p JAMES GRAHAM.

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines were wrote by MICHAEL BRUCE, a young Scotchman, who was born in a remote village in Kinroſsſhire, and deſcended from parents remarkable for nothing but the innocence and ſimplicity of their lives. In the twenty firſt year of his age, he was ſeized with a conſumption, which put an end to his life.

NOW ſpring returns; but not to me returns
The vernal joy my better years have known:
Dim in my breaſt life's dying taper burns,
And all the joys of life with health are flown.

Starting and ſhiv'ring in th' inconſtant wind,
Meagre and pale, the ghoſt of what I was,
Beneath ſome blaſted tree I lie reclin'd,
And count the ſilent moments as they paſs.

The winged moments, whoſe unſtaying ſpeed
No art can ſtop, or in their courſe arreſt;
Whoſe flight ſhall ſhortly count me with the dead,
And lay me down in peace with them that reſt.

Oft morning dreams preſage approaching fate;
And morning dreams, as poets tell, are true,
Led by pale ghoſts, I enter death's dark gate,
And bid the realms of life and light adieu.

I hear the helpleſs wail, the ſhriek of woe:
I ſee the muddy wave, the dreary ſhore,
The ſluggiſh ſtreams that ſlowly creep below,
Which mortals viſit and return no more.

Farewell, ye blooming fields! ye chearful plains!
Enough for me the Church-yard's lonely mound,
Where melancholy with ſtill ſilence reigns,
And the rank graſs waves o'er the chearleſs ground.

There let me wander at the cloſe of eve,
When ſleep ſits dewy on the labourer's eyes,
The world and all its buſy follies leave,
And talk with wiſdom where my DAPHNIS lies.

There let me ſleep forgotten in the clay,
When death ſhall ſhut theſe weary aching eyes,
Reſt in the hopes of an eternal day,
Till the long night is gone, and the laſt morn ariſe.

Nothing has more the power of awakening benevolence, than the conſideration of genius thus depreſſed by ſituation, ſuffered to pine in obſcurity, and ſometimes, as in the caſe of this unfortunate young man, to periſh, it may be, for want of thoſe comforts and conveniences which might have foſtered a delicacy of frame or of mind, ill calculated to bear the hardſhips which poverty lays on both. For my own part, I never paſs the place (a little hamlet, ſkirted with a circle of old aſh trees, about three miles on this ſide of Kinroſs) where Michael Bruce reſided; I never look on his dwelling,—a ſmall thatched houſe, diſtinguiſhed from the cottages of the other inhabitants only by a faſhed window at the end, inſtead of a lattice, fringed with a honeyſuckle plant, which the poor youth had trained round it; I never find myſelf in that ſpot, but I ſtop my horſe involuntarily, and looking on the window, which the honeyſuckle has now almoſt covered, in the dream of the moment, I picture out a figure of the gentle tenant of the manſion; I wiſh, and my heart ſwells while I do ſo, that he were alive, and that I were a great man to have the luxury of viſiting him there and bidding him be happy.

A young man of genius, in a deep conſumption, at the age of twenty one, feeling himſelf every moment going faſter to decline, is an object ſufficiently intereſting; but how muſt every feeling on the occaſion be heightened, when we know that this perſon poſſeſſed ſo much dignity and compoſure of mind, as not only to contemplate his approaching fate, but even to write a poem on the ſubject.—— THE MIRROR.

The fatal conſequences of Luxury.

THERE is no greater calamity can befal any people or ſtate, than when luxury is introduced among them, eſpecially where it becomes general, and is carried on to ſo great a length, that every individual is under ſome neceſſity of living beyond his fortune, or incurring the cenſure of being avaricious. A man once engaged in this extravagant courſe of living, ſeldom is able to extricate himſelf in time, but is hurried on to the brink of ruin, reduces a helpleſs family to want and miſery, and muſt at length ſink under a weight of misfortunes; or, through neceſſity be drove to attempt what may ſacrifice his honour, country, and conſcience, and every other conſideration to a preſent relief, which may, which muſt at laſt end in his fatal deſtruction. However amiable virtue and integrity may appear in our eyes, human nature will find it difficult to withſtand the threatning miſery of immediate want; a priſon ſtaring a man in the face, continual duns at his door, or want of his accuſtomed p'eaſures will drive him to extremities, which nothing but neceſſity could occaſion; he is no more maſter of himſelf, but like a drowning man catches at every thing, even his deareſt friend, though he ſhould periſh, with him. To what extremities will not this melancholy ſituation lead a man; to poverty, ſhame, villany, dependancy, and diſgrace, and at length to ſell one's country to ſupport an idle extravagancy. Let a man's eſtate be what it will, if he lives beyond it, this will be the caſe ſooner or later; and if ever a ſuperior power ſhould fall into ſuch neceſſitous hands, the very thing which ſhould make us happy, the abundance of publick treaſure, may, if artfully managed by a deſigning adminiſtration, prove the entire deſtruction of the conſtitution.

MARCUS ELCAN,
Has for Sale,
AT HIS STORE,
A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
BEST GENEVA IN CASES,
MOLASSES,
WINE,
BAR IRON,
GERMAN STEEL, &c. &c.
Which he will ſell for Caſh, Country Produce, or Public Securities, on moderate terms.

SNUFF
MILLS,
AT
WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent. lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,
HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N. B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

VIRGINIA.

At a Court of Admiralty held at the Capitol in the City of Williamſburg, the 22d day of June, 1787.

ORDERED that publication be made in the Virginia Gazette for one year from this time, that there is in the hands of the Marſhal of this Court the ſum of 462 l. 13 s. 2 d. being one moiety of the nett proceeds of the ſale of a certain ſchooner and her cargo of RUM and SUGAR which was taken up at ſea by James M'Donald, maſter of the ſhip Grange, and John Boyle, maſter of the ſhip Ann, in lat. 36. 47. long. 50. 25. weſt from London, not having any papers or a living creature on board, and by them libelled in this Court; the ſaid ſchooner is a heavy looking clump, very old, of about 60 or 70 tons burthen, has been ſheath'd with copper, which is taken off, and is newly ceiled with very broad plank, has ſome large ſtrops of iron acroſs her bow and bend, and is ſuppoſed to be a northward built veſſel. The cargo of rum is marked MP, HP, MP, and MB, and the ſugar marked HP. The perſon or perſons entitled to the ſame upon proving their right to the Court, will receive the above moiety.

(A Copy)
Teſte WM. RUSSELL, Regiſter.

HENRICO COUNTY, Auguſt 1, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber having ſerved many years as overſeer, and ſteward, now offers his ſervice to any gentleman who would wiſh to employ him in the latter capacity. Any perſon who would wiſh to employ him may be aſſured that he will come well recommended. A line addreſſed to him in Henrico county, near the New Bridges, and left with the Printer will be duly attended to by

JESSE WILLIAMS.

I have for ſale,
ON LONG CREDIT,
A VARIETY OF
STOCK,
Of different kinds;
And I would alſo HIRE,
SEVERAL LIKELY
NEGRO FELLOWS,
Who are accuſtomed to the plantation buſineſs.

Will be expoſed to Sale;

Purſuant to a decree of the Worſhipful Court of Charles City county, on the firſt Wedneſday in October next, at Charles City COURTHOUSE, being Court day,

Four hundred acres of valuable
LAND
Lying on Chickahomony river,
Belonging to the eſtate of WILLIAM GREGORY, deceaſed,
Late of the ſaid county of CHARLES CITY.

The ſaid land is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of tobacco or grain.—Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on their giving bond with approved ſecurity to

THE EXECUTORS.

JULY 23, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,
A HOUSE & LOT
IN THIS CITY,
WELL SITUATED FOR BUSINESS,
ALSO
AN UNIMPROVED LOT,
ON SHOCKOE HILL.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.
JULY 13, 1787.

County Court clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.
SHERIFFS.
REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.
MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.
NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

Now Selling,
BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,
THE POOR SOLDIER,
A Comic OPERA,
In two acts.

M'MURRAY's MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES.